STATE AND CITY POLITICS.

A General Review of the Political Situation.

Politics and Politicians-Republican Leadership in this State-The Policy of the President After the Election-Greeley's Prophetic "Thirty Days"-Anticipated Change of Regime - Military Intervention-Bullets vs. Ballots-Democracy "Means Peace"-The Great Popular Protest-The Duty of the People-The Nominations.

The natural and popular idea of a politician is at of one who exercises diplomacy and adapts cans to an end—who understands the art of com--who knows men, their weaknesses, their to supply fresh motives for action and to bind war-ring elements into unity. He should be a man of large and liberal nature and comprehensive views, capable of attaching men to himself as well as his cause—not one who exacts submission from the force of mere official position, "like a sheriff's offieer, who has a consciou-ness of power, but none of will to or from anybody." eral thing, what has been in the way of favors or position doesn't count as capital for the future; John Van Buren's idea of a litician was, "one who has a lively gratitude for favors he expects to receive, not for anything already enjoyed." A party without a political REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE STATE—GRANT'S EXPERIMENTS.

What the republican party chiefly need now is an able captain to steer their tempest-tossed bark through the storms that threaten to engulf it at any moment. Every hour increases the demoralization of the party in this State and more particularly in this city. All the old political issues which of themselves kept the party together are dead and gone. Slavery, the one idea on which the party started, and upon which it grew to such perportions, is not only settled, but the democrats themselves out-Herod Herod in proclaiming support of the princi-ple of equality, without regard to celor, race or creed. At this crisis, when the republican party specially needs sagacity, liberality and forecast, its lestinies have been committed, in this great sea of ubles, to incompetent hands, and every move nade by the new leaders has been a blunder. General Grant has already indicated the policy that will govern him with regard to the difficulties of the party in this city and State. He says he has been imply trying "an experiment." He has given the control of the State to new men, and if they do not succeed they must accept the consequences. He grees with Greeley that on the new regime rests the responsibility, and that the failure which is now so reatening will terminate their reign. GREELEY'S PROPHETIC THIRTY DAYS.

Horace met one of the most prominent new officials of the general government the other day, and, in his peculiar whining way, said to him, "Go on; you've got only thirty days to live, and make the mark is that at the close of this election a new line of policy will be adopted by the President, a new set appointments made and peace confirmed with the old leaders of the party. But to accomplish this the defeat of Woodford must be decisive and overwhelming. If he should be defeated by only a moderat vote, such as that which Griswold encountered two years ago, the argument for a change would be very weak. The aggravation certainly has been very great. In addition to the prospective and uncompromising course adopted in the State, let us giance

NEW INCIDENTS OF MANAGEMENT which have occurred in this city. When the "bread and butter brigade" found they could not control the General Committee in this city they factiously esisted every motion till mulnight on Saturday arrived, and then—on the suggestion of Duganne, the poet laureat of the party, and who publishes and ells a Sunday newspaper, and Charley Spencer, who epresents the morals of the new regime-they left e convention in a body, because sitting longer ould be "a desecration of the Sabbath." Then, when the time for the meeting of the nominating uganne and Spencer, although they had but delegates from four out of the twenty-two wards, they ed to meet with the regular delegates, and organized a bogus convention without the slightest pretence of regularity, and endeavored to force a course of action contrary to the general sense of the party. All these efforts failing, the next recourse was to the State Committee, and, by the votes of delegates from the country, who, of course, knew nothing of city politics, a resolution was adopted dictating the nominations which should be made by the local convention. No greater Insuit than this could have been ventured upon. It was an arbitrary assumption of power never before attempted and entirely destructive of local authority and responsibility; and to accompilan these results country politicians such as ex-Senators Crowiey and Ramsay and such camp followers as Ben Field and others were imported to manage the party in the city of New York. All the interests in the State have been sacrificed to this local quarrel, and every bitter and malignant supporter of the old factious disturbers of the peace of the republican party has hastened here to do his share in sowing the seed of discord. This action of the State Committee, in asserting the principle of interference in local matters and management, is the most destructive move yet taken; for what can be done in the county of New York can as well be perpetrated in Susquehanna, Niagara and St. Lawrence counties. In addition to all this, the State Committee contemplate ignoring the organization of the party here and appointing a sort of volunteer organization of ten persons to each district, recruited from the bread and butter brigade, or imported from the bread and butter brigade, or imported from the bread and butter brigade, or imported from the persons to each district, recruited from the bread and butter brigade, or imported from the presents to each district, recruited from the presents to each district, recruited from the presents to each district, recruited from the presents to each district in this city. What more striking illustration of the effect of the change in the party in this State than the appearance of Senator Crowley to manage New York city affairs could be presented? A man who b force a course of action contrary to the general by his vote prevented the republican Governor of the State during his entire term from making the removals from and appointments to olice which belonged to his administration, and whose action in this respect contributed so largely to overthrow the republican party and elected Hofman two years ago—a man coming how from the western part of the State to arrogate to himself the dicatorship of local party control here! The system of proscription adopted, too, is doing its work of demoralization in every part of the State. Last week the order for the removal of Palmer, the only Fenton man left in office at the head of the Appraiser's Department was ordered, but was finally deferred till after the election. General Jones, Postmaster, It appears, has aucumbed to the new dynasty; and although appointed through Fenton's influence, is the only man of any note who has made a show of surrender to the party which now represents the administration in this city. It is said, however, that Collector Murphy has made some new and important moves on the political chess-board. For himself he has resigned his judicial appointment of commissioner for widening Broadway. His right hand man and "ancient," Chester Arthur, has also resigned his crib and "pup" in the Tammany stalls, and both nave gone down to the political Bethesda and got curred of their political distempers. The Collector under this cleaning and curring process seems a new man—rehabilitated in immediate republican garments, like Hamiel's father's ghost, "from top to toe, from head to foot, my lord." The fancy man of the party in the State, the elegant and elequent Roscoe Conkling, was in the city during the week, holding solemn conclave with the Collector and other potentiates, the upshot of the Central State Committee for the Presidential race in 1873, and he expecte, also, to be able to get the whip hand of the balky toam here in the city, of which Spencer and Gridley are the leaders. There are some improvements in Custom House management also contemplated, which, it i some improvements in Custom House management also contemplated, which, it is expected, will raise the Murphy administration capital above par. One of these will be, immediately after the election, the abolition of the Custom House cartage system which has been so often denounced as a fraud upon the carmen of the city. But here the rise in republican stock seems to stop. Marshal Sharpe is making himself conspicuous in his efforts to involve the administration in the attitude of hospitity to maturalized citizens, and of course, when the time comes, will be the first scapegoat offered up as a sacrifice to the new men and the new brider of things that will be inaugurated at the end of Greeley's prophetic "thirty days." General Grant expects to make his peace with the old party managers in this State on proof of the lineapacity and failure of the new men into whose hands he had committed power. But will he be able to do this? He may find out, as France has, that it is easier to make war than peace. Already inevenents have been set on foot for a Senatorial combination against the President, embracing in the lead such men as Fenton. Summer, Buckingham, Sprague, Carl Schurz and other members of that body who are known to be hostile to the administration, and to combine with the democratic vote in ordering committees of investigation and otherwise.

to the stability of the great republican party. The defeat of Schenck in Ohio considerably aggravates the feeling of hostility which is growing up in the republican ranks. He was not even permitted the poor privilege of appointing a postmaster in his own town, and being without patronage his election was lost.

own town, and being without patronage his election was lost.

JUDGE WOODRUFF IN CONGRESS.

It is understood that one of the very first subjects of agitation in Congress will be in regard to Judge Woodruff in executing the new United States Election iaw. It will be charged that all his appointments have been made in the interest of the republican party, while the law expressly provides that both parties shall be equally represented; second, that he has not appointed residents in the various districts, as the law requires; and third, that he has appointed most notorious characters in certain districts, the effect of which has been to interly disgrace and break down this intended measure of reform. It will also be charged that this unfarmess will justify the democracy in aggressive-State legislation of a similar character, and the State will be thus irredeemably lost; so that there is a prospect of an extremely lively and interesting time of it in every department of the administration ranks. The accounts received from all parts of the State indicate that Hoffman's majority will be the largest ever given for any candidate for the office of Governor. Discord or apathy are to be found on the republican side in every district in the interior, while the democracy are thoroughly aroused and jubiant.

jubitant.

The democracy in this city are managing the campaign with great adroitness. They are combining and uniting all the various factions of the party. Thus Mezart Hall, the Ely Democratic Union, the Waterbury-Rooseveit ditto, and ait the old organizations of the past, combine on Tammany Hall in support of the regular nominations. Every effort is made to keep the peace and to take away any justification for the interference of the United States authorities in the election and to leave such intervention without the slightest excuse or ground of palliation. On the other hand, the United States authorities are cursuing a course in the highest degree unwise and tive franchise. It is the most dangerous and threatening attack that has ever been made against the liberties of the people and in every aspect unjustifiable. If the United States laws should be violated, there is abundant power of redress in the regularly consultated authorities. Every offence committed can be the subject of complaint and indictament and every offender made to answer at the bar of justice. The bringing of the military, therefore, negro troops and all, is nothing more than a menace and a threat, and every citizen in this community feels it to be such. A riot or disturbance in this city not only involves the safety and lives of the people, but it also endangers propert and none can teil what limit it might reach before it could be suppressed. If there is danger of any disturbance which could not be overcome by the constituted authorities there is the National Guard specially organized to aid in the mantenance of law and order in our State. This gnard is made up of our own citizens, and cannot be charged with any partisan or political characteristics. It is composed of republicans as well as democrats, and in this district—that of the first division—is commanded by a prominent republican, Major General Shaer. The bringing of foreign troops here, therefore, under every aspect of the case, is unwarrantable and most unjusticable. Commissioner Davenport, General Butler's ex-aid, is doing his utmost to inflame the minds of the people. His advice to the Sujervisors that they had power to arrest chizons, which commissioner Osborn overruled, and the recently announced declaration that he means to issue warrants in blank to be filled up by the desperate band obassistant marshals organized by Marshal Sharpe, is another evidence of the effort to create disorder. A warrant is a judicial process to be issued only on legal evidence and under the seal of the Coort, and in this case must be certified by the United States District Attorney. Surely, then, a public officer of the character of ex-Judge Nean Davis wi

military interference in our elections. Should our citizens, to any extent, fail to register and neglect to vote it will be a concession to military interference and an encouragement for the precedent of such interference and our coming elections. "It is the beginning of the end." Louis Napoleon attempted it but once, and that was at the time of his coup d'état; but in the latter years of his reign such action would have at any time insured his downfall and that of his dynasty. No event could happen which would tend to show to better purpose the law-abiding character of our citizens than the spirit with which they meet this interference. They understand it as a movement to prevent them from voting under a species of terrorism, but they intend to calmly and quactly exercise this right—the highest and most sacred privilege they possess. There are 373 places of registering and voting in this city, at noints whiley apart, and at these the people will assemble and declare by their bailos thoir sease of the indignity put upon them. Every citizen, too, should make it his first duty to register and vote as early on the day as possible; by his means he will be sure that no disorder will interfere with his right. Entertaining this feeling, it will not be too much to predict that the coming election will be the most peaceable, orderly and effective which has ever taken piace in our city, all official efforts to the contrary untwithstanding.

THE REPUBLICAN CHASM WIDENING.

The two republican organizations of this city—the regular and the bogus—are still in a condition of armed domestic hostility, and the breach daily widens. All loca of the party success in this campaign under the leadership of Woodford has been long since abandoned. Spencer, the little Bombastes Furioso of the Twenty-third street gang, still straits and vapors as the leader of the bogus organization, and is making the movement extremely ridiculous. It would be infinitely better for the party if he would as soon as possible return to his slaysterizing at the Special Sessions, and leave the party to die easy. The Young Democracy have suddenly and completely collapsed. All the original leaders of any consequence have made their peace with the Tammany Begency, and the balance—Fox, Morrisesy, Ledwith and Hayes—are now even will-out a corporal's guard or a target company of supporters. The brazen attempt to sell out the democratic votes to the regulational ticket and their open alliance with the federal officials in opposition to the rights of adepted citizens have turned away from them every man having any pretensions to political consistency that was ever connected with them. Fox, after accepting a nomination for Congress in the Fourth district, has fied the field to escape the storm of public reprobation which he was so instrumental in raising. Morrisey, who was nominated against Colonel Roberts in the Fifth district, has been abandoned by even his own convention; so he will be saved from the trouble of dechning a nomination. It is unferstood that the Republican Convention and the State Committee are ready to retrace their steps in connection with the now almost defunct Young Democracy, and propose to print ballots without any names for county officers, leaving to each voter to select his candidates for local offices from the democratic nominees, and all the plans for almances and combinations with renegate democratism to the regulation with the now almost defunct Young Democracy, an The two republican organizations of this city

accession of votes to the Tammany ticket, and has consideracly added to the enthusiasm of the campaign.

The Congressional canvas is lively and interesting. In the Fourth district Robert B. Roosevelt has been nominated by Tammany Hall and is the candidate of all the democratic organizations. General McMahon, after hovering over every Congressional district in the city and striving for several weeks to defeat Colonel Roberts' nomination in the Fifth district, has at last settled in the Fourth district to lead the forlorn hope abandoned by John Fox. In furtherance of his aspirations he pledged fealty to the Tammany magnates—Peter Bismarck Sweeny and Boss Tweed—soliciting their support for any district in the city and professing the utmost devotion to Tammany Hall and its interests. Having failed in securing a Tammany momination he has accepted a Fox nomination in the Fourth district in opposition to the Wigwam nominee.

Roosevelt was bora and brought up in the district, and his father still carries on business at his old place in the First ward, where he has been located for over thirty years. He is an able man and will make a most competent representative. He is energetic and indeiatigable in the canvass and his majority will foot up eight or ten thousand.

The First District.—Colonel William R. Roberts has no competitor as yet, no man being found who has the hardhood to accept the form of a nomination. Roberts is a regular Glendower in the district, and no man dare encounter him before the people. Here again the Tammany leaders show their shrewdness and diplomacy. Colonel Roberts is a gentleman of fine and imposing address, experienced as a public speaker, and one whom the great Fenian interest may well be proud to have in Congress as their "representative man." His nomination is responded to by every interest among the Fenian organizations, and for the first time a distinctive representative will be sent to Congress to keep neutrality laws within their proper limits and advocate the cause of Irish mationality

Mr. Greeley is prostrated on a bed of sickness and unable to speak for himself, otherwise he would repudiate this degrading connection and use of his name. Thomas E. Siewart is the regular republican candidate, and is very popular with his party. He is an ex-Representative, having been once before returned for the district. He is the only candidate upon whom a fight can be made. Mr. Greeley, as is well known, does not reside in the city, but lives and votes at Chappaqua, an Indian settlement in the deep recesses of Westchester county.

The SEVINNYH DISTRICT.—Here Smith Ely, Jr., has

well known does not reside in the city, but lives and votes at Chappaqua, an Indian settlement in the deep recesses of Westchester county.

The Seventh District.—Here Smith Ely, Jr., has received all the democratic nominations, and is only waiting for his certificate of election.

The Eighth District.—Here Smith Ely, Jr., has received all the democratic nominations, and is only waiting for his certificate of election.

The Eighth District.—James Brooks will be re-elected for this district, from all appearances, by the largest majority he has ever received. Julius Gessar Wadsworth, a carpet-bagger from Illinois, is running as the candidate of the Young Democracy, he expected to receive a republican eadorsement, but the convention has nominated George Wilkes. This makes a sort of journalistic combat in the candidacy for the district. The galiant George, long opposed to the Fresident, is a striking evidence of the demoralization.

The Name District.—Here the great Fernando reigns supreme. General Hillyer announces his intention to contest the district. Fernando, however, has combined all the democratic interests in his support and Hillyer's efforts are simply farcical.

The nominations for the Assembly have been made in all the districts but the Eleventh. The Tammany convention will meet next Wednesday, when it is supposed that either Peter Trainor or Thomas McConnell, George W. Varian or Lawrence O'Brien will be nominated.

In the Fourteenth district J. Tyler Kelly received the nomination on Friday evening last. He is a young aspirant for legislative honors, of fine abilities, very popular in the district, and his nomination has given entire satisfaction throughout the district.

The election of Madigan in the First, Burns in the

district.
The election of Madigan in the First, Burns in the Second, John Hayes, Third; Blair, Fourth; Loutrell, Fifth; Campbell, Sixth; Cary, Seventh; Nachtman, Eighth; O'Neil, Ninth; Fleck, Tenth; Cook, Twelfth; Flansgan, Thirteenth; Freer, Fifteenth; Irving, Sixteenth; Buck, Eighteenth; Fleids, Nineteenth; Brown, Twentieth. of the nominations heretofore made are all certain to be sected.

teenth: Buck, Eighteenth; Fields, Nineteenth; Brown, Twentieth of the nominations heretofore made, are all certain to be elected.

In the Seventeenth district, Twenty-second ward, the district of the great pedestrian, Big Judge Connolly, there is a very active struggle between several competitors. Edmund Connolly, a captain in the Sixty-inith regiment, a substantial resident of the district, was induced to accept the nomination with a view of settling the contentions which had grown up over the nomination in this region. Mr. Connolly is supported by Joyce, Flagg and Whalen among his original competitors for the nomination and will combine the support of all the substantial interests of the district, John E. Greene after competing for the nomination in the Tammany Convention has foolishy allowed himself to be put in the field as a disorganizer, but if he is wise he will withdraw and await his chance next year.

In the Twenty-first district ex-Speaker Hitchman will be re-elected by a large majority. He understands the interests of the district, and will have the influence to secure all the legislation required for its development and progress. John Foley is making a little fuss, as usual, but he does not amount to much as an opposition candidate. The people have discovered what an empty gas bag this perpetual candidate for office is. His idea appears to be that running for office is a good advertisement for his business, and this is the "De all and the end all" of Mr. Foley's candidate.

All that remains now for our citizens to do is to be on the alert to see that their names are registered to-morrow or next day—the sooner the better—and be sure to vote early on the day of election.

Twelfth Ward School Trusteeship.

Twelfth Ward School Trustceship.

The contest for School Trustee in the Tweifth ward is unusually animated. The candidates are John Straiton, the regular nomines of Tammany Hall; Mathew Corgan, the nominee of the demo cratic Union, and Archibald Phillips, Jr., nominated by the bolters from the Tammany Convention. Mr. Straiton has the inside track, and his re-election is certain. Neither of the other candidates ever served as Trustees, while Mr. Straiton has filled this position for the past five years. Any one at all conversant with school matters in the upper wards of the city knows the zeal and devotion with which Mr. Straiton has discharged his duties as Trustee in the past, and the affection entertained for him by the children to-day is lestimony perhaps, stronger than even a Tam. affection entertained for him by the children to-day is testimony, perhaps, stronger than even a Tammany endorsement that, as Trustee, Mr. Straiton is the right man in the right place. His re-election will be halled with heartfelt delight by the young ones whom he so long fostered and encouraged in their staties by his presence among them, and by their parents and guardians at home, where his name is a household word. There is, however, no doubt that the place he has so ably filled in the past will have the benefit of his services for another term.

The Twelfth New York District. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The democratic candidate for the Twelfth New York district has been spoken of in the HERALD as a non-resident of the district, and as residing and doing business in Washington city. I desire to say that Colonel Philip is a native of Claverack, where he resides now, and has ever resided from his birth. He is an educated man, a person of high culture. General John P. Van Ness, who, dying in Washing-ton, left him and others of his heirs a large amount of valuable real estate there. Hence he often visited Washington, and has sojourned there in taking care of his inheritance a large part of the time for seve-ral years. But he never abundoned his native residence, the home of his ancestors. His military thic was fairly carned in the face of the enemy, having served as one of General Franklin's aids through all the early part of the war, passing through the Peninsula campaign, in which service he contracted accept the homestic.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

The Nominations, Democratic and Repub-

lican. The week has been a busy one in the political world of Kings county. The manipulation of the republican party wires has been unprecedented and singular to contemplate. Personal prejudices and animosity born of disappointed hopes for political preference have been the wedge which penetrated to the core of the rotten plank upon which it rested and severed the last chance of makit available to float into office upon. The demograts, on the other hand, have benefited. and gained greater strength and power as their opponents went down the all of ad versity, at each step taken by them in their vain efforts to stem the carrent of popular sentiment. Republican candidates originally nominated have to se veral instances resigned the honors thrust upon them as empty. Even that patriotic spirit which leads a few to keep up the semblance of party strength and organization has its limit; and when it becomes known that the men who have heretolore identified themselves with the organization of the party have determined to sink the frail crat it is not to be wondered at if it is abandoned by far-seeing men. The democratic majority in Kings county this year will be about 12,000. The regular nominations—democratic and republican—are as follows:—

CONGRESS.

Dist. Democrat.

Republican.

Stlas B. Dutcher. and gained greater strength and power as their

Dist. Democrat.
2—Thomas Kinsella.
3—Henry W. Stocum.
E. D. Webster.

Register-Hugh McLaughlin (dem), Samuel T. Register—High actualghin (dem), Samuel T. Maddox (rep).
County Clerk—George G. Herman (dem), James Dun'y (rep).
Superintendent of the Poor—John J. Scott (dem), John C. Vanderveer (rep).
Surrogate—William D. Veeder (dem), Peter Os-

trander (rep).

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS. Republican.
Henry E. Bowen.
Samuel T. Jones.
Thomas Earll.
Christian Schmid.
W. W. Goodrich.
Charles B. Wylle.
Frederick Cochaw Dist. Democrat.
1—No nomination.
2—Smith C. Baylis. -Dominick Roche. -W. W. Moseley. -No nomination. Bernard Haver.

William Wainwright.

Samuel F. Conselyea. Frederick Cochew. George C. Bennett. F. J. Fisher.

Januar F. Conseives. George C. Bennett.
John C. Jacobs. P. J. Fisher.

WARD NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominations made by the democratic ward primaries which were held on Wednesday evening last:

SUPERVISORS.

democratic ward primaries which were held on Wednesday evening last:—

Ward.

2-William Dwyer.

4-George W. Oakley.

6-Patrick H. McMahon.

8-James Boland.

10-Jacob I. Bergen.

12-Michael Coffey.

14-Francis Nolan.

13-W. H. Von Volkenburg.

19-John Raber.

13-Thomas Shevlin.

13-W. H. Von Volkenburg.

13-Thomas Cummings.

13-W. H. Von Volkenburg.

13-W. H. Von Volkenburg.

13-W. H. Von Volkenburg.

13-Thomas Cummings.

13-Thomas Cummings.

13-Thomas Cummings.

13-Thomas Cummings.

13-Thomas Cummings.

13-Thomas Cummings.

13-W. H. Von Volkenburg.

13-W. H. Von Volk

YACHTING.

The Tidal Wave and Her Sailing Qualities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I am glad that Mr. Stewart M. Taylor has finally unearthed himself and allows us poor mortals to know wno "Devoted Yachtman" is. I shall, therefore address myself to him as Mr. S. M. Taylor in this communication. Mr. Taylor in his letter in the Spirit of the Times last week attempted to answer my question put to him in the Herald of the 19th of October, where I stated that the Tidal Wave had made the best race twenty miles to windward outrior sailing craft. By saying, "Tidal Wave, you spread more canvas than you can carry; you can sail like a racehorse in a light breeze, but when it comes on to blow you bury. What to any other yacut is or would be a three knot breeze to them is equal to a ten must breeze to you, &c.; and from your faulty model you will see that he has not touched upon one single point made in my communication and question. He does not undertake to show that the comparison of time is incorrect and that my statement was erroneous, but says the Tidal Wave has too much carvas and a faulty model. It is, therefore, not even an attempted answer, but merely two declarations—that she cannot carry her sail and that her model is faulty. Now, as to her power te carry her canvas, Mr. Taylor has no other means of judging except her performances in the earlier part of the season, when I was sailing her with only twolve tons of ballinst, when she should have had twenly tons, and I will venture the assertion that there is not one schooner yach in the New York squadron of the tonnage of the Tidal Wave that would carry sail better than she did with twelve tons of balliast. At that time she was new and light, and every practically achtman knows that it makes about five tons difference in balliast between a new vessel and one that has been in the water one year. She has at present but twenty tons of oallast, while other yachts of her size carry about thirty to forty tons, and I believe she can carry her sail with twenty tons of balliast. As to jet faulty upode, Mr. Taylor has not seen her ont of water, and he might as well attempt to judge of the size of a ilsh at the bottom of the ocean. For the sailing qualities of a model are mostly under the water line. But in a communication to the Naw Youk Herald of the 21st of October as it appoared in your paper.

Mr. Taylor's first point is that I claimed to have made a dead beat to windward, if he will look more closely he will find that I made no such statement. I merely stated that the Tidal Wave sailed twenty miles to windward in shorter time than any other yacht, and heading the Sappho in her race with the Cambria twenty miles to windward. So much of the accounts of the race stated that the Sappho and cash beat to windward. So much for that point. Mr. Taylor's next point is, that the Dauntless and twenty only t

reboarders.

My answer as to the light and heavy draught boats is simply this:—The Tidal Wave is as deep a boat as either the Dauntless or Sappho, and sails as much through the water as either of them in proportion to tonnege—a fact which Mr. Taylor seems entirely ignorant of. I will explain for his information, so that he will not in future make such a fatal mistake. The Tidal Wave has as much dead rise as either the Dauntless or Sappho, and if the false keel was taken of from either the Dauntless or Sappho they would not draw any more water than the Tidal Wave, in proportion to their tonnage. The Tidal Wave draws seven feet of water without a less or Sappho they would not draw any more water than the Tidal Wave, in proportion to their tonnage. The Tidal Wave draws seven feet of water without a false keel, and the Dauntless or Sappho, without their extra keels, would not draw more than eight feet or eight feet six inches of water. Now, when the Tidal Wave has her centreboard down she draws sixteen feet of water—that is, when she is going to windward; and when saling with the wind free sne generally has four or five feet of board down to steady her, and the Tidal Wave centreboard is four inches thick. So that Mr. Taylor is not correct in his statement, or comparison, between centreboard boats and keel boats. This statement, I think, will hold good with the Paimer, Madeleine and Tidal Wave. I cannot speak of the Idier, Madgie or Josephine, which were in the race, not having seen them out of the water. Again, Mr. Taylor seems to think that a smaller yacht than the Dauntless or Sappho should sall faster in a moderate breeze than they. Now, I think not. In my judgment, where a large yacht, such as either the Dauntless or Sappho, has as much sail in proportion to their size as a smaller boat; and I will risk my reputation as a practical yachtman that either the Sappho or Dauntless carries as much, if not more sall, including their light canvas, than the Tidal Wave or any other schooner yacht in the New York squadron, and ought to outsail any of the smaller yachts in light breezes.

Now, as to the Sappho sailing the time seven min-

cheir light canvas, than the Tidal Wave or any other schooner yacht in the New York squadron, and ought to outsail any of the amalier yachts in light breezes.

Now, as to the Sappho sailing the time seven minutes shorter than the Tidal Wave, that cannot be taken in the account; for my statement was that the Tidal Wave had salied the race in shorter time than any yacht on record except the Danntless, and it was true, for the Sappho is not on record in that race. I have only Mr. Taylor's assertion as to the time she made, which cannot come into this controversy; for she started after the whole fleet some time, and if, as Mr. Taylor asserts, the wind changed more favorable after the start, then she had the advantage. If the Sappho had started with the fleet we could then judge more correctly.

Mr. Taylor says next, a really fast centreboard boat ought to have beaten the keel boats that day. Does he mean to say that the Idler and Palmer are not fast centreboard boats? And yet they were behind the Tidal Wave and did not beat the keel boats. As to the Alarm making quicker time home than the Tidal Wave is easily accounted for, because the wind freshened as we approached the home stakeboat, and the Alarm being far behind had the benefit of a much stronger breeze. But why compare the Alarm's run home with the Tidal Wave alone? If she beat the Tidal Wave in her run home she also beat the Dauntiess and Sappho, and, in fact, all the other yachts. Mr. Taylor, that won't do. You show too strong a prejudice against the Tidal Wave, and in your effort to write her dwn you write down many other yachts without intending it. Now, my dear sir, if the Tidal Wave in to to get so nervous over it. Your error is pardonable, because you are not a practical yachts and.

You will please bear in mind that centreboard boats are now being built as deep as keel boats, the only difference being a stationary keel on the one and a shrifting keel on the other. And I believe the saiting keel boat the better seasoing crait of the two, all other thin

vessel of any size was built at Nyack by a Mr. Henry Gesner, about fifty years since. She was a sloop, called the Advance, of about forty tons burden. There were two or three small skiff centreboard boats at that time on Long Island. Centreboard boats were built with fiat scow bottoms, to sall in shallow water, consequently many suppose that all centreboards are flat bottomed vessels; but a more careful observance will show that sharp vessels are, and will be built hereafter, with centreboards instead of false keels, and are superior in every respect, except in cabin accommodations.

Respectfully,

NYACK, Oct. 26, 1870.

English and American Yachts. JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB, LONDON, Oct. 14, 1870. THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The very impartial way in which you have noticed waters, and the reasonable comparisons which you have drawn between English and American yachts, lead me to hope you will allow the insertion of these

few remarks in your widely read journal. A great mistake has been made, by whom originally I don't know, and often repeated in your newspapers, so much so that if not emphatically contradicted there is danger of its being eventually regarded as an established fact, to the prejudice of our nautical repupion yacht," the "English representative yacht," &c., &c.; and from these expressions one would sup-pose that she had been singled out of our pleasure navy to compete as our best production with your vessels. Now, sir, not only is this not the case, but no one knows better than my friend Mr. Ashbury that the yacht clubs of England would have made a different selection had they moved at all in the matter. We have many vessels, cutters and schooners, over which the Cambria has never shown any decided superiority; and it is a well known fact that she has suffered more defeats in her native waters than sha has gained victories. Mr. Ashbury, without the advice or concurrence of any English yacht club, raced across the Atlantic and entered the lists with your vessels, and while we yachtmen give him all the praise he so well deserves for his spirit and love of sport, we entirely decline to regard his schooler as our champion. Again, if we discuss, as you have done, the question of the difference of model, it would be navy to compete as our best production with your was present at the race for the Town Cup at Cowstender the year before last, and must remember that on that occasion the Cambria was fairly and decidedly beaten by the Arrow, Condor and Olmara coaten, and the Aline schooner; one-half of the course was a beat to windward, her favorite point of salling, and the others dead run, in which schooners ought to far outsait the cuttars. I see in one of your impressions that you aliude to the fact of the America, now about twenty years old, being still such a clipper, as remarkable; lest it should be considered unique, I may observe that our English cutter Arrow, 103 tone, has held her own against vessels of all rigs for forty-seven years I she bling the only yacht that the America did not beat. The two vessels met twice; in the first race the Arrow ran aground and in the second she carried of the Queen's Cup from your representative yacht. I am, &c., yours respectfully.

The now famous English yacht Cambria, Commodore James Ashbury, has at last quitted the scene of her recent contest, and is well out to sea on her way to the West Indies. She left the lower pay on Friday with a "stiff nor' easter after her," and was in trim for sea, having her topmasts down and all her spare spars stowed and fastened down.

TRAPS AND TRIGGERS.

Championship Pigeon Match Between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Edward W. Tinker, the Golden Badge Shot For-Paine the Victor. When Ira A. Paine, of New York, a few weeks ince wrested the championship badge from Miles Johnson, of New Jersey, as the best pigeon shot in he United States, it was settled as a fixed fact that he would have many challenges in the future from other crack shooters who had a longing desire to possess it, and in this particular the knowing ones were correct. The first on the list was Edward W. Tinker, of Providence, who at once invited Paine to test his skill for the golden bauble and \$1,000, each to shoot at 100 birds, in accordance with the Providence Sporting Club's rules. Paine, by the right given him in the premises, had three months' time to accept the challenge and shoot the match; but, be it said to his credit, he at once agreed upon the matter with Tinker, and set down vesterday when the little affair between them should

the trial should take place. Both of the principals were early on the ground, and the firing commenced in good season. By the terms of the agreement two traps—H and T—were used, twenty-one yards rise selected to act as judge for Paine, and Mr. Miles Johnson for Tinker. Oliver N. Mara gentleman of great experience, unquestionable integrity and qualities of decision that might well be imitated by others in like capacities, was chosen as referee. Paine shot from a single barrelled gun and Tinker from a double barested parties handled and trapped. The assemblage was very good, embracing many gentlemen who love this character of sport, but the day was one to test the skill of the principals, as at times it blew a young hurricane. Among the betting fraternity Paine was the favorite at about \$25 to \$20 The right of fire was tossed for and won by Tinker,

and the toss for trap gave him the H trap. No sooner was it pulled than the bird fell dead. Paine took his first bird likewise; then Tinker killed his second m style, but made a clean miss of his third, which was discouraging to his friends. Paine had scored seven before a cipher was placed to his account, and when the first ten had been reached Pame was one ahead, a good and encouraging lead. Steady shooting on the part of Tinker followed until the sixteenth bird, which he missed, as well as the seventeenth and eighteenth, which filled his friends with dismay. During this time Paine had been shooting on the part of Tinker followed until the sixteenth bird, which he missed, as well as the seventeenth and eighteenth, which filled his friends with dismay. During this time Paine had been pulling the trigger with great success, but after killing the fourteenth bird he complained that he had broken the trigger of his gun and a reasonable time was given him to get another. At the twentieth bird Paine was four the best of it—the same at the thirtieth. During the next ten birds Tinker was unfortunate, as he missed the thirty-first, thirty-third, thirty-fifth and thirty-eighth; but then becoming steady again he killed very handsomely ten in succession. The twenty-third and twenty-fourth Paine made clean misses of, but following this exhibition killed in effective style twenty-seven birds, see that when tinne was called for them to wash out their guns and rest—this being at the fifty-first bird each—he had scored forty-eight, while Tinker had nime less in his favor. At this juncture there was much betting on the result of the second fifty birds. Paine's irlends, so sanguine of his good shooting qualities, were giving odds that in this particular he would also beat his antagonist. All those odds were taken readily by Tinker's friends, although they had to admit that he "never shot so bud." When the firling again commenced the interest had thaterially increased. Tinker shot fourteen birds very prettily in succession, while in the same number Paine missed four, and Tinker's stock went up accordingly. At the seventieth bird they stood—Paine, 62: Tinker, 55, and both shooting well. It was a stern chase for Tinker, but undismayed he shot on and better, with deleast staring him in the lace, than before. At the eigntech bird he was still seven behind, but at the ninetteth but four behind, Paine having missed three in the last ten. From this on to the finish Paine killed nine and Tinker eight, leaving the lormer the victor by five birds. The umost he east agreeable episode being Tinker's friendly sbaking of Paine's ha

ST. ANN'S FAIR.

The Fair now being held in behalf of the new church and parochial schools of St. Ann's nas proved an immense success, and will no doubt prove remunerative. Through the day the serious business of purchasing is transacted, and at night the strains of the Seventh regiment and are comthe strains of the Seventh regiment and are combined withit and relieve the dull progress of barter. The tables, arranged in glittering order, around the immense floor that has been laid for toe occasion, are abundantly supplied with choice and valuable articles of every description. Promenading is carried on to an extent unusual in such places. But for this the exquisite musual furnished by the band is directly responsible. The concert alone is worth much more than the price of admission, and is one of the prominent attractions of the fait. Another attraction that has for some nights past drawn great throngs of both sexes around it is a beautiful cope, prosseded by some male members of the parish of St. Ann's, and which is to be given to the clergyman who receives the highest number of votes. It is made of fine moire antique, exquisitely embroidered, and cost several hundred dollars. The voting has been going on since Tuesday night, and may be said to be conducted on the cope-craitive suffrage plan. There is no discrimination on account of race, sex, age or color, and all the voters are distinctly informed that no "Sharpe" practice need be feared. Among the clergymen voted for up to last night were Vicar General Starrs and Rev. Fathers Preston (of St. Ann's), McGiynn, Everett, Darcy, Burtseli and others, About a thousand votes are reported to be cast. The fair will continue through the ensuling week, but must close on baturday night, November 5, as the Academy must then be given up. In point of attractiveness and enjoyability it does not suffer by comparison with any similar undertaking ever witnessed in New York. bined withit and relieve the dull progress of

THE MARSHAL'S HOST.

Uncle Sam and His Two Thousand Deputy Marshals.

Their Appearance on being Sworn In Yesterday in Chambers Street-"Gemmen ob Color as State Police-The "Young Commissioner" and the Press-What is a Secret Session ?

States Court building enjoyed the full monopoly of sensational scenes and excitements caused with sensational scenes and excitements caused with reference to issues of public and even national importance. During the past few weeks a great number of events have transpired in these departments of the law providing considerable matter for comment in the public press. First, the crowds that flowed into and out of the office of the United States population of the city; next in order came the apintment by the United States authorities of t low the swearing in of the men who are to be authorized under commission to preserve order and assist in the prevention of corruption on the 8th of

November next.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Marsha

SWEARING IN
upwards of two thousand special deputy United
States marshals, all of whom had received notice by
letter during the past week to be present for that
purpose. As early as nine elect an immense crowd and gathered in and around these courts, waiting for the commencement or the ceremony which was to transform them from citizens into political policemen. Every moment the crowd seemed to increase; now some friends of those present would enter the building and mix with the crowd; next passers-by would peep in, and, thinking that comething either very awful or very grand going on, pushed their way into the halls until they become so crowded that it was simply impossible to get from one court to the other until those who had entered promiscuously had again passed out. When the deputies became separated from the other parwhich it would be difficult to find anything more ludicrous and absurd in appearance, and, taking hem in connection with the authorities of the United States, one could not avoid uttering exclams tions of surprise. What a

The sight of them gave rise to the idea that New York had yesterday been scoured in every direction by the officers of the law to discover the roughest characters that were to be had, and, having collected all the "scum" of the city together, had heaped it as by an instantaneous movement, or by a process of magical manipulation, into the United States courts. They would be extremely smart who could find a more motiey crew. Here was a monstrous indi-vidual, who, to all outward appearance, had been living on turtle for twenty years past, shouting out for the "men of the Second ward." Having gathered as many as he could of these worthles, he marched them upstairs to undergo the first preliminary operation of receiving their commissions. Next came "Billy Boyst," a Pourth ward man, shouting in Thracian accents for his whors." What pets they were! Some with crooked knees and club feet; others with but one leg; some looked like "rashers of wind" in their closely buttoned "smocks," suggestive of empty stomachs, "no breakfast to-day," &c.; and here came one portraving an exact counterpart of the famous "Tom Toddy," having more head than body. There were also a great number of the "gemmen ob color" from the Eighth and Eleventh wards. These gentlemen, about 150 in number, appeared, with very few exceptions, dressed up to the last thread, in Sunday costume, in pants varying in shape and color, according to taste, some white, some gray and some black; white shirt flonts, ornamented in some instances with ward." Having gathered as many as he could of

black; white shirt ffonts, ornamented in some instances with

A BOGUS DIAMOND

that would put Jim Fisks altogether in the shade, close fitting coats of colors varying from sky blue to a Tartan, while the brilliantly polished boors, and hats of the latest mode completed their attire. One of these wits by the name of Widgeon (or Pidgeon, caused great amusement by his eccentricities. Placing his hat at an angle of sixty-five degrees on the s de of his head, and taking his immense walking stick in his left hand in true "Dumdreary" style, he paraded the hall in such an extremely comical attitude that it was impossible to avoid laughing. But taking these men, who are to act as preservers of the public peace on election day, as a whole, they were the most remarkable agglomeration that have ever been in these courts.

HOW THE BUSINESS WAS DONE.

As the Circuit Court was not sitting yesterday, Marshal Sharpe gave the newly-appointed Commissioner Davenport permission to occupy the Circuit Court room for the purpose of swearing these men in. It was no sooner known that permission bad been given to use the court than it was filled in every corner, and even the bench was not excluded from the crush. Now came the "tug of war." The Commissioner in deavored to appease the angry looking, clamoring

been given to use the court than it was filled in every corner, and even the bench was not excluded from the crush. Now came the "tug of war." The Commissioner endeavored to appease the angry looking, clamoring crowd by stating that he would be as "quick as he could;" but the real fact was plain to every observer that he was too nervous to do anything. Here were that he was too nervous to do anything. Here were the courts for several hours, and yet nothing had been done. It was clear he was not capable of acting in the capacity in which he has been appointed. He first tried to get the men by wards, so as to swear in a number at one time; that falling in a measure, he had all the commissions placed on a long table, and then reading through the names of those selected for any one district—no matter in what ward—he managed to find some in the court each time he went through the papers to answer to their names, and thus he swore them in.

EXCLUDING THE PRESS.

Shortly after these proceedings had commenced, seeing some reporters in the court room among the crowd, he at once gave orders that they be all ejected, as "the business, being private, was not of public interest, and he would not allow those reporters to be present." Now, at the best, this Commissioner bears a decidedly weak aspect, but yesterday he was weaker and more timid in his demeanor than he has hitherto proven himself. Not only did he turn the representatives of the press away, but he gave strict orders to have the doors closely guarded, so that they might not even look inside. But in this he failed, as any official would fail who became so ridiculous as to put authorized reporters from a public court room in the United States when business is being transacted that is not only of immense public interest, but also of great national importance. The assertion that the appointing of men to attend on the occasion of one of the greatest events in a nation's history—an election—is "of no importance," only tends more inlined to state that more disputed manne

and half floors were saturated with chasters of bacco.

It was rumored yesterday that in addition to the 2,000 men who were sworn in in Chambers street, about 6,000 others had received information that at any moment they may be called upon, as THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES are determined to have a sufficient force on hand even to make it "hot" for any other authority that shall dare to place tiself in opposition. If occasion requires three deputies will be on hand for each policeman in attendance, should there be any resistance to their orders.

THE NEWARK CARR-CORRETT RENCONTRE.

"Bfil" Corbett, the carman who was so terribl beaten in Newark on Friday afternoon by an exboxer named Michael Carr, the particulars of which appeared exclusively in the Herald yesterday, continues at his mother's home, in River street, in a condition that renders it extremely risky to say condition that renders it extremely risky to say whether he will recover or not. The wound inflicted with the base ball club is on the forelead over the left eye, and is several inches long. It looks as though laid open with a knife. Corbett had on a thick cap, else it is believed the blow would have killed him outright. He regained consciousness yesterday afternoon, but was perfectly oblivious of the whole affair. His friends claim that Carr followed him into the street, and after felling him with the base ball cub kicked him also. On the other hand Carr's friends declare that Corbett, after cutting Carr with the knife, ran to an ice wagon in the street, seized the tongs, and was about "letting the saloon keeper have it," when he himself was placed hors du combat. Should inflammation set in Corbett is doomed, his physician says. His assailant still remains a prisoner in the Newark City Prison, where he is fed on the fat of the land by his friends and combanions.